

## LOEB SHOULDS THE BLAME.

ROOSEVELT DESIRES THAT LIP-  
TON ATTEND CLUB DINNER.

Interference Is That the Secretary Acted Without Authority When He Said President Would Not Attend Seawanhaka Dinner if Sir Thomas Was to Be Present

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Material for another chapter in the Roosevelt-Lipton-Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club episode was furnished to-day when this letter from Secretary Loeb to Mr. Coigate Hoyt, chairman of the yacht club's board of trustees was made public by Mr. Hoyt:

"My DEAR Mr. HOYT: The President directs me to say that it will be a particular pleasure to him if Sir Thomas Lipton can come to the Seawanhaka dinner. As you will recall, all that the President said when the invitation was extended to him was that he did not feel like accepting any more invitations to formal functions; that it was simply to be a pleasant dinner among his own friends in the Seawanhaka and he would gladly come. The President has a particular high regard for Sir Thomas Lipton and a high appreciation of the many and sportsmanlike spirit he has shown throughout the yacht contests.

"The President earnestly desires that Sir Thomas be present at the dinner.

"WILLIAM LOEB, JR.  
"Secretary to the President."

With the secretary's letter Mr. Hoyt also gave out the following formal statement:

"There has been so much misunderstanding over the proposed annual dinner of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club that I feel it my duty as chairman of the board of trustees to state the facts, viz.:

"That the President was invited to be the guest of the club at its annual banquet and accepted with the distinct understanding that it was not to be a large, formal function, but simply the annual banquet of the club for its members and guests. Sir Thomas Lipton's name was not mentioned, nor that of any other gentleman in my view, and to assure the public that nothing was further from the President's thought than to bar Sir Thomas or any one else from the dinner. I told the President to discuss the details of his talk with the President or to say positively whether he had been summoned to Mr. Roosevelt's house.

"I came," he said, "to convey to Mr. Roosevelt the club's deep regret over the misunderstanding."

Mr. Hoyt, when he gave out the letter and his statement, was standing beside his big red automobile in Oyster Bay's main street. He had just come from the executive offices, and shortly before had had a conference with the President at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Hoyt refused to discuss the details of his talk with the President or to say positively whether he had been summoned to Mr. Roosevelt's house.

"I came," he said, "to convey to Mr. Roosevelt the club's deep regret over the misunderstanding."

Mr. Hoyt was closeted with Secretary Loeb for some time, and he was understood to say that their conversation was very much to the point and would make interesting reading. Secretary Loeb, who had been to the dinner, was standing alone, and the blame for the entire incident. That is the only construction that can be put on the letter.

Secretary Loeb, according to the statement which he made last night, informed Mr. Hoyt unauthoritatively that the President could not be present if Sir Thomas attended. Mr. Roosevelt, his secretary said, could not, in justice to the guests whom he had refused, attend a large formal banquet at the Seawanhaka club. Nor could he afford to create the impression that he was oversteering the club's courtesy to Sir Thomas by appearing with him at the banquet here.

That a great mistake was made is admitted by everyone connected with the summer White House. There are some persons here so unthinking as to suggest that Secretary Loeb has voluntarily sacrificed himself to save the President from the disgrace of having said that Sir Thomas was not invited. Mr. Roosevelt took an active part in requesting that an invitation be withheld from Sir Thomas. But the letter to Mr. Hoyt, the President's statement that Sir Thomas's name was not mentioned by him are certainly sufficient to preclude the possibility of any such thing.

The discrepancy between the statement which Francis G. Stewart, secretary of the Seawanhaka club, made yesterday to the effect that President Roosevelt had requested that he be invited, and the letter and statement issued to-day is explained by persons in authority at the clubhouse in the suggestion that Mr. Stewart was misinformed. Mr. Stewart, it was explained, should have said that the club made the request, not the President. It was a technical mistake and should be overlooked, some club members suggested.

Perhaps, Mr. Stewart was not informed by some careless person who unthinkingly used the President's name in a general way for Mr. Loeb's. That was the opinion of another club member. Mr. Stewart's own explanation of the matter could not be got. It was said that he had gone away on a visit.

The chief thing the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club is interested in now is to find where the leak was that occasioned all the fuss. Speculation is rife among the members, and any time to-day little groups could be talking in the clubhouse over earnestly, criticizing those suspected of being responsible for the blunder, and deploring generally the embarrassing position of the club. This dinner episode naturally comes in for a big share of the criticism, for the blame ought, it is argued, to be attached to it for letting the information out. But with all the talking and speculating nothing definite has been ascertained and it will probably never be ascertained just how the matter became public.

It is not expected at the clubhouse that Sir Thomas will attend the dinner, even if he wanted to. He will be in Chicago on the 18th, it is said, but it is not improbable that some effort will be made to get him to the banquet, in the hope of smoothing over the unpleasantness of the incident.

## SIR THOMAS TAKEN ILL.

Has an Attack of Indigestion After Leaving Kamp Kill Kure for the West.

UTICA, Sept. 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton, while on his way from Kamp Kill Kure, former Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's Adirondack lodge, to this city, where his train was switched to the main line of the New York Central to continue its journey westward, suffered a sudden and severe attack of indigestion just before reaching Utica early this morning. When the train arrived in this city, Sir Thomas was suffering from a severe attack of indigestion and was immediately summoned. Within two hours during which Lipton's special was held at Utica station, the yachtman was released and subsequently fell into a deep sleep. Sir Thomas had apparently recovered at 5 o'clock, and his trip toward Chicago and St. Louis was resumed.

REMARKS, Sept. 14.—When Sir Thomas Lipton passed through this city he said his illness did not amount to much. He added:

"The fact is I have never been sick a day in my life and I cannot understand what caused it. I think it was merely a case of indigestion. But I am much better now. If I feel right I would run up into the city for I have friends here that I would like to see, but I think it best to remain quietly in the car and rest as much as possible."

Sir Thomas ascribes his indisposition to too free indulgence in a venison stew, of which he partook last night at former Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's camp.

He said he had never felt more ill in his life, but what seemed to affect him quite as much as his illness was the thought that it might in some sense be construed as a reflection on Mr. Woodruff's hospitality.

Philippines Office for Frederick S. Chapman.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—Word was received to-day from Frederick S. Chapman of Saybrook, Conn., that he had been appointed by Gov. Taft of the Philippines as treasurer of the Province of Cebu on the island of Panay. Mr. Chapman left here last February for the Philippines with the Commission of Supervisors.

## PRESIDENT HALL WILL RESIGN.

Resignation to Be Presented This Week—Mailed Probably to Succeed Him.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 14.—It was given out to-night that President John N. Hall of the New York and New Haven road had written his resignation and that it would be presented at the directors' meeting in New York on Saturday of this week.

It is expected that no action on the matter will be taken until the stockholders' meeting in October, when a new board of directors is elected. This board will choose Mr. Hall's successor.

C. S. Mellen, vice-president of the New York and New Haven road under President Clark, and president now of the Northern Pacific, it is thought, will be chosen as the new head of the road.

President Trustees of the Lackawanna road is mentioned as a possible candidate for the place, and some of the directors are in favor of Vice-President Percy R. Todd.

President Hall, it is said, will not sever his connection with the road, but will be chosen, as was Chauncey M. Depew when he resigned from the presidency of the New York Central, the chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Hall will remain the local adviser of the road.

President Hall to-night refused to discuss the subject.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14.—President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railroad is in New York to attend the directors' meeting and it is said here that he will tender his resignation to accept the presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

## SAM JONES IN A FIGHT.

Called a Postmaster a Dirty Dog and Got a Cut Lip for Doing It.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 14.—Postmaster Walker Akerman, whom the Rev. Sam Jones, the Methodist evangelist, denounced from his pulpit last night for selling wine, calling the Postmaster a "dirty dog," this morning met Jones on the street here and a fight ensued, in which the minister's lips were cut and the Postmaster's eye blackened.

In his session Mr. Jones declared that the postmaster was using his office to sell wine, calling it "dope." He said that the people of Cartersville would prefer that the President would "come the Indiana game on them and give them a decent negro for a postmaster than to give them such a dirty dog."

Mr. Akerman is known as a sensitive man and courageous, and the fight was what was expected. Jones has a fighting record himself. He once gave a pummeling to a Texas Mayor who endeavored to cane him for some remarks concerning his official acts.

Mr. Jones at that time said that he wanted no protection because his remarks were made in the pulpit and that he was always ready to protect himself.

## ONLY A "GALLEY YARN."

A Guileless Marine Reporter Hears Things of the Kearsarge.

The gunners on the Kearsarge were anxious yesterday to connect with the reporter who was responsible for a story which cast reflections on their shooting on the target range south of Gay Head, where the squadron of Tompkinsville has just come. The Alabama carried off the honors of the practice, establishing a new record of fifteen hits out of sixteen shots with her 13-inch guns at 1,600 yards.

The exact records of the various gun crews were not known until Rear Admiral Barker's reports of the target practice reach Washington, but the crew of the Kearsarge is pretty sure that even if it didn't equal the Alabama's wonderful performance with the big guns they struck a pretty high general average.

Anyway, Rear Admiral Sands has said that they handled the 5-inch guns as rapidly as 6-pounders and with an accuracy that he called "really startling." After this high praise it was not pleasant for the men to see in print on the morning after their arrival in port that "the gunners of the Kearsarge scored six hits out of twelve shots." This statement was backed up by a wild yarn which explained that the men in revenge for grievances of long standing, had determined to make a poor showing, and they could and to this end had thrown overboard all the losses of the telescopic gun sights, thereby making expert marksmanship impossible.

The outcome of this and other mutinous conduct on the part of the crew, the story said, was that the Kearsarge left Gay Head with 120 of the ship's company in the brig. The brig, even most land-lubbers know, is a little cell hardly big enough for two men to turn around in. As soon as the printed story got aboard the Kearsarge yesterday the non-commissioned officers got together and deputized the chief warrant officer to go ashore as spokesman for the crew and offer a little real information to the editors.

Capt. Hemphill said the strongest proof of the temper of the men was that out of a crew of 718 men 182 had been given shore leave on Sunday and 150 yesterday. When there is trouble among the men aboard a ship-of-war it shows itself first in the cutting off of shore leave. Only three of the liberty men overstayed, and of those two were coal passers and the third a private of marines. During the eighteen months Capt. Hemphill has been in command of the Kearsarge less than one hundred of the crew have done time in the brig.

There was some foundation for the tale of the missing sight lenses. Some miscreant did make away with four belonging to the 5-inch guns, but they were easily replaced and the same miscreant who replaced them at the target practice. About 40 per cent. of the Kearsarge's crew are apprentices, and during the ship's cruise in European waters the youngest apprentices in the fleet were in their eyes were improvements on the dress prescribed by the regulations.

They started the innovation by a reversal of the prescribed fashion of lacing the back of their trousers. Instead of beginning the process at the bottom eyelets and lacing upward so that the knot would come at the waist, they laced from the top eyelets and the knot came at the bottom of the trousers. The knot came at the bottom of the trousers and the knot came at the bottom of the trousers. The knot came at the bottom of the trousers and the knot came at the bottom of the trousers.

It was so popular that Capt. Hemphill had to put some of the offenders on bread and water before the sacredness of the regulations was properly appreciated.

Capt. Hemphill took the reporters on a tour of the ship to let them hear from the men themselves the true state of affairs. He said he thought it was a shame that the months of extra hard work at hands had put in since May 1. There was anything but a spirit of mutiny observable, and nobody seemed the least discontented by the unexpected appearance of the Captain and his followers in all sorts of out-of-the-way compartments. None of the crew had anything to say about harsh treatment. The brig was empty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Neither Secretary Moody nor any other Navy Department official has heard anything, either officially or privately, of the reported mutiny on the battleship Kearsarge, flagship of Rear Admiral Barker. They say the story is a "galley yarn." Capt. Hemphill of the Kearsarge has the reputation of being a kind and considerate officer, and nobody here ever heard that he was hard on his men.

The only explanation made of possible dissatisfaction on the Kearsarge is that the enlisted men of not only that ship but others of the squadron may have been bored by the fact that they have had little shore liberty in the last few months.

## FLORIDA HURRICANE SWEEP.

WORST STORM THE STATE HAS  
HAD IN TWENTY YEARS.

Lower Part of the State Still Cut Off From Telegraphic Communication—The Fruit Crop Damaged—Pine Trees Cut Down—The Turpentine Industry Hurt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 14.—Reports from travellers arriving here and by mail indicate that the amount of damage from the great hurricane of Friday and Saturday that swept over southern and northern Florida cannot be estimated for many days. Wire communication with the east coast is open only to Fort Pierce, fifty miles north of Palm Beach, and places in west and south Florida cannot be reached.

The hurricane cut a wide swath clear across the State. From Miami on the south to Melbourne on the north on the east coast the hurricane had full sway. In this stretch of 250 miles there are dozens of small villages and every one has been damaged. Buildings were blown down, roofs blown off, fruit trees uprooted and boats wrecked.

Miami suffered heavily, many buildings being destroyed. Palm Beach suffered also, nearly a score of business houses being damaged.

Sweeping past the coast the hurricane, with a wind velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, went across the peninsula between Ocala and Tampa, striking the west coast in many places. The orange and grapefruit trees in the northwest it went up the Gulf, striking Cedar Keys. Then it cut through the cotton belt of Alabama and Mississippi and passed on to Georgia and Alabama.

In the line of the hurricane it is reported that from 10 to 30 per cent. of all standing pine was leveled, thereby greatly injuring the turpentine industry. Oranges were whipped down from the trees in great numbers, while large quantities were "thorned," causing them to decay. Along the east in many places the several days before the storm the trees in great numbers were blown down and at places the pines blown entirely out of the ground. The loss from the damage to pineapples and grapefruit will be great. The orange crop is estimated at from 25 to 30 per cent. of the entire crop. The crop was reckoned last week at 1,800,000 boxes.

Weeks are scattered all along the east coast and it will be several days before accurate reports are had from them. At Delray there are nineteen destitute sailors from a British ship. Near Jupiter the schooner, the *Martha A. Thomas* from Apalachicola to Boston, lumber laden, is a wreck, while near Fort Lauderdale there are reported three schooners and two steamers ashore. The loss of life is not known, but several bodies have been washed ashore.

At Tampa the wind was from 88 to 78 miles an hour. Electric light and telephone poles went down like pine trees. In the city was in the darkness for twenty-four hours. It was unsafe to venture out during the storm on account of the flying timbers. The Almeria Hotel and many buildings were unroofed. The tobacco exposed to the pelting rain. Many small places on the Gulf, like Fort Myers and Fort St. Johns, have not been heard from. Altogether it was the worst storm experienced in this region for twenty years. Tugs have gone out from here to succor the schooners now on the beaches.

## AFTER JACQUES LEBAUDY.

Swiss Government May Block His Scheme of an Empire in the Sahara.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Swiss Government has threatened to institute criminal proceedings against Jacques Lebaudy on the ground that he is endeavoring to recruit Swiss subjects for his proposed empire in the Sahara. Should he be convicted of the charge he will be liable to three years' imprisonment.

Jacques Lebaudy recently returned to Europe from the Sahara Desert, where he attempted to found the "Empire of Sahara," with himself as Emperor. He has ordered the construction of a throne by a Paris upholsterer for his projected inauguration and is arranging for an army of 100 men, commanded by a Lieutenant-General, who will leave Paris for the Sahara on Nov. 13. Meanwhile the French press demands that he be treated as a pirate and clamors for Government interference with his scheme.

## NO AMERICAN LINE TRANSFER.

It Will Not Be Merged Into the White Star, It Is Stated.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 14.—Regarding the report that the American Line is about to be merged into the White Star, an officer of the former company told the correspondent of THE SUN to-day that only a few alterations in the office staffs were contemplated. He said there was nothing else to the report, and the story was "like magnifying a pin-head into a mountain."

## RUSSIAN POLICE CHIEF OUT.

Charged With Being Implicated in Plan to Defraud Insurance Companies.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—Gen. Dragomirov, the Governor of Kiev, has dismissed the chief of police of Cetermir for complicity with a deputy chief of the fire brigade in defrauding insurance companies. The former suppressed complaints made against the fire chief, who was accused of having amassed considerable wealth during the fifteen years in which he held his post.

## THIS CHINESE PORT OPEN.

Antung Chosen for Its Deep Harbor in Place of Tatung-kou.

PERKIN, Sept. 14.—The Chinese Government has announced the opening of the port of Antung instead of Tatung-kou, upon representations that surveys of an American warship show that the port of Antung is accessible to seagoing boats at all times, while the port of Tatung-kou is too shallow.

## A Lesson in Manners, Says Author's Paper.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The only editorial comment on the Roosevelt-Lipton episode in the London press is a small note in William Waldorf Astor's *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says that the affair is for the Seawanhaka Corinthian club committee a necessary lesson in manners.

The *Gazette* thinks that Sir Thomas has been decidedly unfortunate, but the situation is simplified by his reported sudden indisposition, which the *Gazette* hopes will not prove to be serious.

## Pope Exhorts Poor to Be Contented.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The Pope received the laboring classes in the Vatican gardens yesterday. He said:

"Surrounded by the simple poor people I feel happy."

He exhorted the working men to be contented with their lot and await God's recompense.

## Jews Coming Here From Wales.

CARDIFF, Sept. 14.—About 100 Jews, who have been working at Downias, a suburb of Merth-Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, left there this morning for Liverpool, whence they will sail for New York.

## Apartments

AT THE TOWERS AT THE TURRETS  
(N. W. Cor. 94th St.) 110 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (N. E. Cor. 94th St.)  
AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE REPLET WITH MODERN AMENITIES AND CONVENIENCES NOT OBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.  
Unusually Suites of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 12 Rooms, including 3 and 4 Masters' Rooms; Two and 3 Bathrooms; Dining Rooms; Washrooms to licensed Canteen. Apartments to conform to the ideas and individuality of the Occupiers. Rentals, \$1,000.00 To \$2,000.00.

## WORKMEN HOOT CHAMBERLAIN

## NO RESIGNATIONS AT MEETING OF BRITISH CABINET.

Animated Discussion on Tariff Policy, Which Will Be Renewed at Another Meeting To-day—Agitation May Be Limited to Discussion at This Session.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Foreign Office this afternoon to discuss reports now completed by the Government departments on the British tariff policy.

When Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the Foreign Office some of the workmen employed on adjoining Government buildings hooted him, but he paid no heed to the demonstrations.

To-day's meeting is not likely to be followed by any important resignations, as the King left London this morning for Balmoral, in accordance with previous arrangements. Nevertheless, mid-September meetings of the Cabinet are held only on occasions of great urgency.

The Cabinet rose shortly before 6 o'clock, and it was then given out that the meeting was without result, although the matter discussed produced much animated talk. The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow.

It is impossible to make any definite statement as to the result of the meeting. There is no official intimation as to what decision was arrived at and there are hardly two unofficial accounts that agree.

The Standard, the Government organ, says it understands that the Ministers arrived at a definite decision on the fiscal question, adhering to Premier Balfour's expressed determination not to attempt to make any innovation in regard to a protective tariff or new fiscal policy until an appeal had been made to the country.

During the existence of the present Parliament, it was decided that the action of the Ministers should be limited to a discussion of the proposal to make an inquiry into the question.

The Standard says it believes the proposal to establish preferential tariffs within the Empire will be indefinitely postponed, but the Government is prepared to claim the right of retaliating against foreign Powers whose tariff laws are expressly aimed at destroying or hampering British commerce.

Several members of the Cabinet, however, dissent from this attitude, but they will not resign from the Ministry because of their differences with the colleagues in regard to the propositions advanced by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

To-day's meeting of the Cabinet says the same paper will deal with other matters, chiefly foreign affairs.

The Standard's information is partly confirmed from other sources, but the Telegraph makes a directly opposite assertion as to what took place.

The Daily Mail declares that the Cabinet discussed the situation in the Balkans as a matter of urgency and resolved to take steps which will probably take the form of naval cooperation with other Powers in Turkish waters.

Other reports of the meeting say that at to-morrow's meeting the Cabinet will discuss the situation in the Balkans and the report of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war in South Africa.

## AMERICAN SOCIALIST SPEAKS.

Delegate Wiltshire Says Cooperation Has Succeeded Competition.

BRESDEN, Sept. 14.—The congress of the Social Democrats was opened formally to-day. Several of the foreign delegates made addresses. Mr. Wiltshire, the delegate from the United States, said that the industrial structure of America was changing because of the gradual substitution of cooperation for competition, and predicted that the Socialist vote at the next Presidential election would amount to a million.

There was a lively discussion over a proposal made by a committee to prohibit members of the party from writing for journals opposed to social democracy or acting on the editorial staffs of such newspapers. The discussion was brought up through the articles published recently by Delegate Bernhard in *Die Zukunft*, in which the party was sharply criticized.

## FOREIGN ADVISERS TO GO.

Sultan of Morocco May Be Shaking Off Outside Influence.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the Cologne *Gazette* from Fez, Morocco, under date of Sept. 9, says that Gen. Sir Henry MacLean, Colonel of the Sultan's bodyguard, is to depart from Morocco on several months' sick leave. It is inferred from his sudden departure that the Sultan has shaken off the influence of foreigners, especially the English.

The Sultan's English physician has also left the capital.

According to despatches of last April, the Sultan was planning to expel his foreign advisers because the followers of the President of the Republic were the popularity of the foreigners to gain supporters.

Violently Assailed by Physician Attached to Embassy at Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—Mahmoud Nedim Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, was violently assailed to-day by Dr. Djaved Bey, the physician attached to the Embassy.

The doctor broke into the Ambassador's room and in the presence of the Egyptian Prince Djemil and two of the secretaries beat him and then made his escape. Dr. Djaved is a man of culture and is well-known as the author of Turkish and French poems.

He alleges that the Ambassador has used his influence at Constantinople to prevent his advancement.

Crew of Eleven Drowned.

BOTTLONG, Sept. 14.—The trawler *Don de Dieu* foundered during the recent gale off the coast of France and her crew of eleven was drowned. The wreckage has come ashore near the homes of the crew.

## BULGARIA CALLS ON POWERS

## TO PREVENT MASSACRES AND DEVASTATION BY TURKEY.

Unless the Powers Intervene in Time Bulgaria Will Be Forced to Take Such Measures as She May Deem Necessary—May Send Out Special Missions.

Sofia, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Sofia of yesterday's date says:

"The Macedonian situation has to-day assumed the gravest aspect. The Bulgarian Government has, through its foreign representatives, addressed a note to the great Powers, declaring that the Porte has been systematically devastating Macedonia and massacring the Christian population."

It says, further, that Turkey has mobilized her whole army, which, the note declares, cannot possibly be for the sole purpose of suppressing the revolution.

Therefore, according to this note, the Bulgarian Government appeals to the humane sentiment of Europe to prevent the continuance of such massacres and devastation, and to stop Turkey's mobilization of her army.

The memorandum concludes with the plain statement that unless the Powers intervene in time Bulgaria will be forced to take such measures as she may deem necessary.

Another telegram from Sofia reports Bulgaria as having decided, as a last attempt to settle the Macedonian trouble, to send special missions to Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Constantinople for a final discussion of the situation with the view of averting war between Bulgaria and Turkey.

With the exception of these despatches, there is little news this morning from the Balkans, but this probably is owing to the fact that the wires have been thrown down by the recent heavy storms and communication is interrupted.

One despatch from Constantinople says that Turkey is about to inaugurate a new policy of more sweeping methods than those which have been initiated with some success in districts south of Monastir.

A despatch from Sofia to the *Daily Telegraph* says Prince Ferdinand has decided to cut short his visit to Euxinograd, where he is now stopping. He had intended to remain there until October, but is now expected to leave in a few days.

It has been long known that the Russian military authorities of the southern and western districts were holding large forces practically on a war footing. The correspondent of the *Daily Express* now reports that 80,000 men have been ordered put on a complete war footing and mobilized by Sept. 30 in districts of which Odessa and Tiraspol are the headquarters. The correspondent connects this incident with the threatened war between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Sofia, Sept. 14.—The insurgent leaders have decided that guerrilla warfare only will be successful in eastern Macedonia as their policy of occupying towns and villages in the vilayet of Monastir proved disastrous, for the reason that the Turks usually destroyed such places and killed the inhabitants.

The insurgent leaders say that nearly 2,000 armed riflemen are now in eastern Macedonia and thousands of peasants are ready to join them when called upon. This period will not be until a larger supply of rifles, cartridges and dynamite has arrived.

It is said that the Turkish forces in eastern Macedonia number 17,000.

A despatch from London to the *Times* says: "The situation has distinctly changed for the worse. The Powers appear to be pursuing the same course that they adopted before the war between Greece and Turkey, and the result in all probability will be the same."

The correspondent says that on Sunday the representative of Austria-Hungary made certain verbal representations to the Bulgarian Prime Minister and left a copy of a document covering the same points. This report, which was apparently based on the statements of Turkish officials, denounces the activity of revolutionary parties, the formation of revolutionary bands in Bulgaria and the manufacture of dynamite at Jam-boli and elsewhere. The document alleges that the Bulgarian Army, the police, the civil officers and merchants are all accomplices in these proceedings.

M. Petroff, the Bulgarian Premier, replied that the Government did not have a sufficient force to cope with revolutionary bands and close the frontier effectually against their crossing. He dwelt on the inefficiency of the measures taken by Turkey for this purpose, and remarked that the should Bulgaria increase her forces on the frontier the Powers would be no better pleased.

He called attention to the enormous Turkish army which is now engaged in exterminating the population of Macedonia, and suggested that a portion of these troops might be more usefully employed as guardians of the frontier against incursions.

The same correspondent confirms the report that Austria and Russia are on the point of sending a joint note to Bulgaria warning her that she will be held responsible for the prolongation of the insurrection.

Russia and Austria, he says, have also sent a note to Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy proposing that an identical communication be addressed to Turkey and Bulgaria to the effect that in the event of war neither combatant may expect aid from the Powers, that the Austro-Russian programme will be maintained and the status quo preserved.

## TURKISH TROOPS IN BATTLE.

Three Engagements in Which the Casualties Were Heavy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—Three severe engagements between the Turkish troops and the insurgents are reported to have taken place in the mountains near Pirin. The casualties were heavy.

In an engagement on Sept. 1 the Turks lost fifty killed and forty wounded. M. Gokaroff and his insurgent band met 200 Turks on the Albulin Heights and killed twelve.